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Aryan settlers of Northern India had already begun to excel in the manufacture of muslin, and that their Dravidian contemporaries were enterprising traders; it was certainly not the Aryan export trade which supplied the foreign markets with it, for the Aryans of the Punjab were acquainted neither with the sea nor with the construction of sea-going ships; it was the Dravidian traders who collected the surplus left over from home consumption, the goods then finding their way to some commercial centre on the western coast, where the large vessels lay which carried on the regular export or import trade.

The author points out that the very first hints of the caste system are found in the Vedic period, though it did not develop until the later Brahmanic period. Funeral, marriage, and sacrificial rites are described with fulness, and finally the cosmogony and philosophy of the Rig-Veda. Frequent extracts from the Rig-Veda add greatly to the interest of the book.

Mediæval India under Mohammedan Rule, 712-1764. By Stanley Lane-Poole. xviii and 449 pp., 59 illustrations, and index. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1903.

Buddhist India. By T. W. Rhys Davids. xv and 332 pp., 56 illustrations, and index. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1903.

These two books, as well as "Vedic India," reviewed above, are in the well-known series of the "Story of the Nations," now far advanced. Mr. Lane-Poole is Professor of Arabic in Trinity College, Dublin, and Dr. Rhys-Davids is Professor of Pali and Buddhist literature in University College, London. Both gentlemen are recognized as leading authorities on their special subjects, and their volumes in these series illumine the historical phases of India of which they treat.

The Blue Book of Missions for 1905. Edited by the Rev. Dr. Henry Otis Dwight, Secretary of the Bureau of Missions. 242 pp. and index. Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York and London, 1905.

This is a compact directory of American and foreign missionary societies, showing the distribution of their work over the whole mission field. It describes the fields in alphabetical order, giving area and population of countries, with their religions, estimated or ascertained, number of adherents of each faith, missionary societies, number of churches, schools, etc.; also the largest cities in the mission fields, with population, a review of the missionary situation throughout the world, an enumeration of the Protestant missionary societies, with their statistics and aims, and many notes and tables, including a list of the Roman Catholic societies, and much information important for those who write about missions or have relations with them.

From a geographical point of view this compilation is important. Some of the best annuals giving geographic statistics attempt to show the distribution of religious faiths among each people. Their tables, however, are very defective, because of the inadequacy of information. This book is evidently inspired by an earnest desire to present accurately facts and figures showing the condition and progress of missionary work. In future editions it may be possible to remedy a few defects apparent in this issue. In all cases, of course, the best authorities should be consulted for areas, population, etc. The book gives the estimated population of the Congo Free State at 30,000,000, which is a common but a great exaggeration. The best approximation of the population now given (*Geographes-Kalender*, vol. 1) is 14,000,000.